

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

**FILED**

APR 22 2022

MOLLY C. DWYER, CLERK  
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

JOY GARNER, individually and on  
behalf of The Control Group; et al.,

Plaintiffs - Appellants,

v.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, in his official  
capacity as President of the United  
States of America,

Defendant - Appellee.

No. 21-15587

D.C. No. 2:20-cv-02470-WBS-JDP  
U.S. District Court for Eastern  
California, Sacramento

**MANDATE**

The judgment of this Court, entered February 28, 2022, takes effect this  
date.

This constitutes the formal mandate of this Court issued pursuant to Rule  
41(a) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure.

FOR THE COURT:

MOLLY C. DWYER  
CLERK OF COURT

By: Rebecca Lopez  
Deputy Clerk  
Ninth Circuit Rule 27-7

FILED

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

FEB 28 2022

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MEMORANDUM\*

Appeal from the United States District Court  
for the Eastern District of California  
William B. Shubb, District Judge, Presiding

Submitted February 24, 2022\*\*  
San Francisco, California

Before: IKUTA, MILLER, and BADE, Circuit Judges.

Joy Garner, individually and on behalf of The Control Group—a non-profit  
organization that surveyed unvaccinated individuals for the purposes of this

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\* This disposition is not appropriate for publication and is not precedent  
except as provided by Ninth Circuit Rule 36-3.

\*\* The panel unanimously concludes this case is suitable for decision  
without oral argument. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 34(a)(2).

litigation—and a group of parents, who sue individually and on behalf of their minor children (collectively, Appellants), appeal the district court’s dismissal of their complaint against the President of the United States in his official capacity for lack of standing. We have jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1291, and we affirm.<sup>1</sup>

Appellants’ First Amended Complaint (FAC) does not plausibly allege a causal connection between Appellants’ alleged injuries and any actions by the President. Because Appellants’ alleged injuries, ranging from being discriminated against due to local vaccine mandates to “the mathematically proven imminent dissolution of America from within,” are not “fairly traceable to the challenged action[s] of the defendant,” *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560

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<sup>1</sup> We note the district court’s February 11, 2022 order (Dkt. No. 39), which purported to vacate the order on appeal. The court’s order had no effect, however, because it was issued after Appellants filed their notice of appeal in our court. *See Matter of Visioneering Constr.*, 661 F.2d 119, 124 n.6 (9th Cir. 1981) (“Once a notice of appeal is filed jurisdiction is vested in the Court of Appeals, and the trial court thereafter has no power to modify its judgment in the case or proceed further except by leave of the Court of Appeals.”). Neither party requested leave for a limited remand to the district court to issue an indicative ruling. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 62.1; Fed. R. App. P. 12.1. Assuming without deciding that we may nonetheless remand in these circumstances, *Mendia v. Garcia*, 874 F.3d 1118, 1122 (9th Cir. 2017), we decline to do so here. Instead, we exercise our jurisdiction to determine de novo whether Appellants have standing. *Cf. United States v. Rodriguez*, 851 F.3d 931, 938–39 (9th Cir. 2017) (concluding that “a remand to the district court would be superfluous” when this court was required to conduct de novo review on appeal).

(1992) (cleaned up), Appellants lack standing. As Appellants note in their FAC, there is no federally mandated vaccine requirement; instead, the CDC recommends various vaccine schedules, and state and local governments adopt their own mandates based on those recommendations. Appellants' FAC does not allege any plausible connection between any of the President's actions and the injuries Appellants have allegedly suffered as a result of state and local vaccine requirements.

Further, because Appellants seek declaratory and injunctive relief that we cannot grant against the President of the United States, such as ordering the President to conduct a national survey, *see Juliana v. United States*, 947 F.3d 1159, 1171 (9th Cir. 2020), Appellants' alleged injuries are not likely to be "redressed by a favorable decision." *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 561 (internal quotation marks omitted). Finally, the district court did not abuse its discretion in denying leave to amend because permitting leave to amend would have been futile. *See Perez v. Mortg. Elec. Registration Sys., Inc.*, 959 F.3d 334, 340–41 (9th Cir. 2020).

**AFFIRMED.**